FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1873.

Amusements To-Day.

Academy of Music Le Nozze di Figaro, Houth's Theatre No Thoroughfare. Bowery Theatre Berths. Bryant's Opera House Townty-third street. Fifth Avenue Theatre—Alive.

Grand Opera House—Roughing it.

Niblo's Garden—Lee and Lotes.

Dlympic Theatre—Hompty Dumpty.

Rt. James Theatre—Burleque Opera Troups.

Theatre Comique—New Drama '78. Tony Pastor's Variety Troupe. Union Square Theatre One Hundred Years Old

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For the accommodation of up-town residents adveisements for The Sun will be received at our regular rates at the up-town advertisement offices 54% West Thirty-second street, junction of Broadway and Sixt) venue, and 338 West Twenty-third street, of trand Opers House, from S A. M. to S.30 P. M.

The Outrage in Louisiana.

The Louisiana troubles have assumed a serious aspect. To understand them theroughly, and place the blame on the shoulders which ought to bear it, it is necessary to reiterate two or three propositions concerning whose soundness every intelligent man is well informed, and which no houest man of whatever party disputes.

At the general election in November last Gov. McENERY and his associates on the State ticket received a large majority of the votes. The same is true in regard to most of the members of that Legislature which supports the claims of Mc

On the other hand, KELLOGG and thes who ran on the ticket with him, together with that body which in his interest pretends to call itself a Legislature, were not elected by the people, but were defeated by large majorities.

These last so-called officials are a bogus cabal, and owe their present positions and the power to plunge the State into civil war solely to the judicial usurpations of DURELL, the United States District Judge, whose proceedings in this affair have, after a thorough investigation by the Committee on Privileges and Elections in the Senate, whereof Senator Morron is Chairman and Senator CARPENTER is a leading member, been unanimously declared illegal, unwarranted, and gross violations of the Federal Constitution and the Constitution of Louisiana. Though members of this committee made four reports. every one of them enunciated this fundamental proposition in the most explicit

that the real Government of Louisiana is that whereof McENERY is the head, while that represented by KELLOGO is as sheer a usurpation as it would have been for FRANCIS KERNAN and the defeated Democratic and Liberal candidates for our Legislature to have got an injunction from some court in December, and by aid of the militia taken possession of the Capitol at Albany on New Year's day, and kept JOHN A. DIX and the Senate and Assembly now sitting there out of it.

And why do KELLOGG and these Louisiana usurpers dare to still cling to the power they obtained through the purchased decrees of the degraded scoundrel DURELL, and to carry that unfortunate State once more to the brink if not over the precipice of a disastrous outbreak There is but one answer to this question. From the outset Gon. GRANT has aided and abetted the usurpation. He instantly recognized the ad interim Governor, PINCH-BACK, who was to hold on to the stolen chair of the Executive until the time came for KELLOGG to seize it. By order of his Secretary of War, Col. EMORY, in command of the troops at New Orleans, took the decrees of DURELL on the point of his sword and forced them down the throats of the legitimate rulers of the State.

And why was this done? The conspiracy to overthrow the regular Government of Louisiana originated in January, 1872. Gov. WARMOTH, a Republican, through whose skill and energy the State had remained true to the Republican party when other reconstructed States lapsed into the arms of the Democracy, was opposed to the renomination of Gea. GRANT. WAR мотн had a large following in the Southwest, and was regarded as among the most adroit of the carpet-bag leaders. So WAR-MOTH must be put down; and CASEY, Collector of New Orleans and brother-in-law of the President, and PACKARD, the United States Marshal, and Lowell, the Postmaster, were left to devise the ways and means for putting him down. These carpet-bag plunderers came very near overthrowing the State Government at that time; and the plot was exploded chiefly through the tact of WARMOTH and the rebuke which Secretary BOUTWELL admin-

istered to Casey for joining in the scheme Not long after this WARMOTH openly broke with GRANT and set up for himself. He carried with him a pretty large and influential section of the Republican party of Louisiana. The carpet-baggers being thus divided, the Democracy took advantage of the split, had the good sense to conciliate the disaffected Republicans, and the result in November was the purest election the State had seen since its reconstruction, and the triumph of the Democratic-Liberal ticket headed by McENERY, the candidate for Governor.

But this of course did not suit either the plotters in Louisiana or the Adminis tration at Washington. So, armed with DURELL's decrees and Emony's bayonets, they determined to make short work of WARMOTH and his legally chosen successor. McENERY. They first impeached WAR-MOTH by their bogus Legislature, and put the corrupt PINCHBACK, whom WARMOTH had often bought in former days, in his place; and in due time, and without the shred of an election return in their posses-

sion, swore Kellogg in as Governor. The WARMOTH-McENERY party then appealed to Congress. The Senate committee, without a dissenting voice, pronounced DURELL's decrees, on which the KELLOGG Government solely rested, judicial usurpations. The majority of the committee, instead of sustaining the McENERY Government as the logic of the case required, sand dollars a year. Now he gets fifty \$5.009 for himself out of the Treasury?

reported a bill ordering a new election. The Senate failed to pass the bill, and Louisiana now drifts on the current of vents, no one knows whither.

McENERY and his supporters are not only the legal Government of the State, but they reflect the opinions and the wishes of more than seven-eighths of its intelligence and honesty. Kellogg and his following are shameless intruders, and they represent nobody but a cabal of officeholders, a horde of carpet-bag thieves,

and a mass of ignorant negroes. Gen. GRANT has already announced which side of this bitter controversy he will take. He informed Congress that if they did nothing he should continue to recognize and maintain the Kellogg Government. And Congress did nothing.

Though clearly in the right, the Mc-ENERY Government will have to succumb to the bayonets of the United States army. But a day of reckoning will yet come when those who now outrage law and liberty will cower before the retribution of an aroused people.

Then and Now.

It is curious to read the disquisitions of the Administration press upon the Credit Mobilier corruption at the time it was first exposed in this journal. Here is a characteristic specimen of those disquisitions, taken on Sept. 17, 1872, from the Commercial Advertiser of Buffalo, one of the most dishonorable among the advocates of bribery and fraud:

dishonorable among the advocates of bribery and fraud:

"Not long ago The New York Sun—of all unprincipled, lying sheets, the most unprincipled and mendacious—brought out what has acquired the name in the press of the 'Credit Mobiller Scandal.' The story was that the Hon. Oakes Ames of Massachusetts, in the year 1868, in order to procure favorable Congressional action upon a measure affecting the interests of the Union Pacific Railway Company, bribed Messrs, Blaine of Maine, Patterison of New Hampshire, Senator Wilson and Messrs. Eliot. Dawis, and Boutwelllo Massachusetts. Speaker Colfax of Indiana, Messrs. Scofield and Kelley of Pennsylvania, Bingham and Garffello of Ohio, Senator Fowler of Tennessee, and others, by giving some thirty-two thousand shares of stock in the Credit Mobilier Company, worth in the markets \$600 per share, or something over nineteen million dollare in all. This lie professed to be substantiated by an equity suit brought by one MCCOMB against Oakes Ames and others of the Credit Mobilier Company praving for a further assignment of stock. Mr. MCCOMB accompanies his bill with copies of two letters from Ames to himself, neither of which, taking them to be genuine, shows any evidence of wribery of anybody; but to piece out the part of the story MCCOMB pencils on the back of one of the letters a list of names and amounts of shares, which he says corresponds to a list shown him by Mr. AMES. This pencilled memorandum of McComh contains the names of the members of Congress before mentioned, with amounts of two or three thousand shares set against each name.

"It will be seen that the men who are thus accused are among the most honorable members of the lower House. But what of that? What The Sun wanted was to spoil the good name of those who support Grant. As soon as Charles A. Dana's sheet started this Credit Mobilier roorback the Tribune took it up, and then every Greekley organ joined in the cry: Why do not the men whose names are mentioned answer to the charge? Well, they have any will in a f

a pany of the stock of the Credit Mobiller, or of any other corporation in this world. I never owned a dollar of any stock or any property of any kind that I did not pay the full value of, with my own money, carned with my own labor.

"Senator Wilson did not intend to notice The Sen's scurrilous lie at all; but he has made the following statement:

The Sun's sourthous he at all; but he has made the following statement:

"To the Editor of the Troy Whig.

"I send you a speech of Gen. Hawley. His statement is correct, but I do not wish to write any more letters, and do not hished to do so if I am charged with every crime. Since I went to the Senate in 1851 I have made one speculation: I bought a house and lot in my town for \$150 and sold it for \$40.

"The speech of Gen. Hawley, to which Senator Wilson refers, contains the following:

"Henry Wilson has been seventeen years in the Senate and I dely the world to prove that he sworth \$1000 today. I dely the world to prove that he sworth \$1000 today. I dely the world to prove that he second before Congress. I dely the whole world to prove that he were took a dollar interest in any measure which has come before Congress. I dely the whole world to prove that he has a cent's interest in ally measure which has come before Congress. I dely the Whole world to prove that he has a cent's interest in the Northern Pacing, Contrain Pacific, or Southern Pacific Railroad, or in any stocks, bonds, or contracts of any sort. I tell his slanderers to go to Washimston and go among the lobby there, and canyass with the meet poterious camblers, and they will

the Lame of HENRY WHLON."

"Gen. Garfield, who has just returned from the indian country, on the first opportunity of seeing the charges connecting his name with receiving shares of Credit Mobilier from OAKES AMES, authorized the statement that he never subscribed for a single share of the stock, and that he never received nor saw a share of it. The other members who are alive to speak, and whose names are mentioned, will come out, as we have said, with a formal denial in a few days.

whose haines are mentioned, will come out, as we have said, with a formal denial in a few days.

"Thus falls to the ground another and perhaps the most mallelous of the scandalous falschoods with which the Greekey organs have tried to injure the promisent men who support Grant. Their eagerness to do this is fully illustrated by their retailing a story started by The New York StN-a journal that has long since acquired the reputation of being utterly unprincipled, and ready at any moment to publish a wanton lie if it will serve the disreputable editor's purpose."

Perhaps the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser will reprint this as a leading article now. It is just as true to-day as it was in

But let candid men just compare the foregoing article with the facts developed by the recent Congressional investigation, and say where is the lying and where the slander in this matter. And what confidence can the public ever again have in parties or in journals whose loud assertions. when measured by the results even of such inadequate investigation as that of the Credit Mobilier corruption, are proved to be all utterly untrue, while many of them have not hesitated to add perjury to false-

The Kelsey Case-Is it Wise?

We are informed that the Huntington people propose to indict the persons accused of a felonious assault on young KEL-Ey immediately.

Is this the wisest course? Why do they not wait until spring opens, and see whether the corpse of KELSEY rises from the water?

If he was killed, the crime was murder. If he was not killed, he may in the mean ime be found, and then he would be a very important witness for the prosecu-

At all events, as the supposed crime will not outlaw, and the accused are not likely to run away, would it not be more judicious to await the further development of events?

Gen. Grant's Duty.

Gen. Grant has just taken a fresh oath as President of the United States, and that includes the function of Commander-in-Chief of the army.

In his second inaugural address he descants at length and with such force and emphasis as he is capable of on the advantages of railroads and the utilization of steam. Now we have a railroad direct from Washington to New Orleans. There is great trouble in New Orleans, and a fair chance for hard fighting. GRANT, as we have said, is Commander-in-Chief of the army. He ought to be at the seat of war. Let him avail himself of the railroads and the utilized steam, and take the first train to-morrow morning for Louisiana. It would do well enough for him to stay at home when he had only twenty-five thou-

thousand, and ought to be on the spot wherever he is most needed. Certainly he doesn't seem to be of much account at Washington-unless he should take it into his head to attend au evening grammer school-but who knows that he might not

render himself useful in New Orleans? By the way, speaking of New Orleans, it was there that Gen. GRANT received his first and most powerful impressions in regard to steam; and it is evident from his late inaugural that he imagines it was invented about that time. Having considerable steam on himself, he ran his horse at a 2:171/2 gait plump into a fired-up locomotive and broke three of his ribs. Perhaps he thinks this was enough of war

Will He Fight?

The Herald publishes an interesting report of an interview with the Hon, WIL-LIAM MARCY TWEED. That distinguished gentleman declined to answer any specific questions respecting his relations to the Legislature at Albany, and especially to the Republican party there. He remarked, however, that he had no objection to saying that "if Mr. Jounson and other Senators commenced investigating him, why, he should be under the necessity of investigating them; and he thought that it was scarcely likely that the Senators would care to get a Roland for an OLIVER."

This looks as though the Senator for the Fourth District meant fight; and it is very likely that this threat of his will be efficacious as was OAKES AMES'S threat to tell the whole truth if the Republican majority in the House of Representatives should dare to expel him. There is, no doubt, great power in this style of making war-

But we shall soon see whether Senator JOHNSON, the Hon. S. J. TILDEN, and Judge NOAH DAVIS are to be terrified in this way from inquiring into Tween's antecedents and ascertaining who are the five present members of the Senate who were bribed by him to vote for the Ring

Some of the railroad companies in Illinois not only refuse to obey the law regulating the rates of passenger fare, but have declared an aggressive warfare on the people who try to compel them to do so. On the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad the legal fare is three cents a mile, but the company refuses to carry passengers at that rate. Some persons recently travelling on one of its trains off-red the legal fare, which was accepted, but none of them were carried further than the distance paid for acording to the established rates of the company. These passengers, being ordered to leave the cars before reaching the point to which they were entitled to passage by law, refused to do so, whereupon the train was delayed on a side track three hours, until the company could bring the company has brought suits against these passengers, or some of them, for trespass, laving lamages at \$10,000 in each case, the claim for damages being founded on the detention of the rain caused by the refusal of the passengers to get off the cars before arriving at the station to such action as this on the part of the railroad corporations only embitters the feeling already existing against them on the part of a great portion of the people of Illinois, and leads to re-newed efforts to curb the exactions of the moopolies. A new bill has been introduced in the Illinois Legislature which is intended to meet the objections of the Supreme Court against the xisting law relating to freight rates, and which senger fares or unjust discrimination in reights, making every agent, conductor, or employee of a railroad personally hable to punishment for assisting in the violation of any of its

Are the people of Connecticut going to reform their present Constitution? or are they satisfied with the rotten-borough style of representation which they now enjoy? The present mode of electing their Legislature is equivalent and setting up an oligarchy in its place; and it able to change it.

The amount which the Republican majority in Congress have just taken out of the Treasury for themselves in excess of the pay they had agreed to work for, is said to be exactly eighteen hundred thousand dollars.

Gen. O. O. HOWARD, late Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, sent early in February to the Chairman of the Military Committee of the House of Representatives a communication in which he complained of alleged injustice done him in the report of Assistant Adjt.-Gen. VINCENT, a document which has already been noticed in these columns. Gen. HOWARD claimed that the confusion of records mentioned by Gen. VINCENT arose from the carelessness of the agents in removing them to the War Department; that the incompleteness and loss of records of assistant commissioners and local agents was accounted for from the nature of the work; and that the apparent deficiency of \$3,754 reported was in reality only \$2,889, which was simply "a statement of differences," in part to be explained by Gen. BALLOCH, the disbursing officer. This statement of Gen. HOWARD was published by order of Congress, and has called out a rejoinder from Adjt.-Gen. VINCENT, in which he reiterates the charges made in his report, and asserts that \$112,000 of the retained unty fund is still to be satisfactorily accounted for. The final result of this controversy will be looked for with interest by those who have, as well as those who have not, full faith in the integrity of the late Commissioner.

We are satisfied that injustice was done the Hon. JAMES CAVANAUGH in connecting his name with the Montana war claims. Mr. CAVA NAUGH has always borne the reputation of being the persistent foe of all lobby schemes while a member of Congress, and during the many years he has been in Washington he has never abused his privilege as an ex-member by haunting the lobby or the floor of the House in the interest of any corporations or claimants.

A case now pending in the St. Louis courts gives an amusing illustration of the bitter rivalry between the merchants of St. Louis and hicago. In the former city there is a hardware dealer who has been doing a large business in the sale of steel buggy springs at two dollars a pair. A Chicago firm, also engaged in the hard-ware line, flooded the region around St. Louis with circulars offering to sell the same article at \$1.25 a pair. The St. Louis man at once began purchasing his springs of the Chicago firm, who it is claimed, were selling their goods for less than cost to entice St. Louis trade to Chicago, and then sold them to his customers at a handsome profit. The Chicago man, encouraged by the demand for springs from St. Louis, made a further reduction in prices, offering them at one dollar a pair, when the St. Louis man telegraphed an order for 2,000 pairs, at the same time send-Chicago firm began to be suspicious, and refused to send the goods; but one of the firm, being in St. Louis shortly afterward, was sued for a breach of contract, damages being laid at \$5,000. The St. Louis journals are joyful over this capture of one of the Philistines, and exurtingly call attention to the fact that the public enemy must defend the suit in their own courts, which of course they consider infinitely more honest

than those of Chicago. What is the intrinsic difference between a professional thief who only picks a pocket, and a member of Congress who by his vote takes

FRANK E. HOWE'S STORY.

PRISONERS LANGUISHING IN THE Fifth and Pestilence in the Tombs-The Mad-

dening and Depression of the Criminal Classes—The Horrors of Jefferson Market —The Crime of Poverty—Why Some Crimes are Unrevealed ane Unpunished.

THE SUN'S exposure of the condition of he Tombs prison has awakened an active inerest among that large class of citizens whose only knowledge of prisons is derived from pubished reports and monotonous yearly s Yesterday a reporter visited Col. Frank E. Howe, whose duties during and since the war have brought him into inkimate relations with the institutions for the restraint and punishment of crime in this country. In reply to the SUN repreentative's question, the Colonel admitted that the condition of the Tombs prison had been to him a subject of earnest reflection for years, and that he had given much of his time in endeavoring to alleviate the sufferings of the persons therein confined.

therein confined.

"My attention," said the Colonel, "was first called to the Tombs by the necessities of the war. Representing, as I did, the New England States and three Western States, I was not unfrequently called upon to relieve the soldier from the results of irregularities into which the attractions of a large city had bewildered him. Thanks to Superinter dent Kennedy. I was enabled to get off many a brave man to the front with his regiment, who, for some trivial fault—the oreach of some ordinance, of the existence of which he knew nothing—would have

LAIN AND ROTTED
his fresh country health away in the gloomy catacombs in Centre street. Thanks, not only to Mr. Kennedy, butto Mr. A. Oskey Hall, then District Attorney, the cause of the Union was not permitted to suffer for want of the brave men who fell into the hands of New the York police on their way to face the Southern soldiery. To the honor of our soldiers I may add that I recollect only one serious case of breach of State laws by the enlisted men under my charge. I was a witness to it. A neatly attired, intellectual-looking soldier boarded a Broadway stage, and offered the fare to the driver. The driver, evidently a person of disloyal proclivities, said. 'You are a — Yankee soidier, and this is a counterfeit. The Yankee boy in blue presented the muzzle of his revolver through the aperture through which fare is delivered and fired, indicting a flesh wound on the disloyal driver. The soldier was arrested and placed in the fombs, but thanks to District Attorney Hall, he was released at my intercersion.

"While visiting the Tombs in the case of this soldier. I was impressed with the dangerous and unhealthy condition and situation of the place.

BUILT ON A QUAGMIRE, LAIN AND ROTTED

BUILT ON A QUAGNIRE,

BUILT ON A QUAGMIRE,
into which spiles were driven many feet before
a solid foundation could be obtained for the
half Egyptian, half Peruvian piece of architecture, the place is of necessity damp and unhealthy. However well conducted by the officlais in charge, the prisoners cannot but endure
a vast amount of unjust suffering. The stoves
cannot keep the cells warm. I notice in this
morning's Sun that Foster had to leave his cell
yesterday to warm himself by the stove in the
passage way. Think of that of a man under
sentence of death, whose last hours should
surely be made as comfortable as possible. It is
a disgrace to the civilization of this great metropolitan city that such things should be.
"From what I have seen of New York institutions for restraint and reform, the worst part of
the punishment endured by a criminal is before
conviction, and the degradation to which an
innocent person is subjected by being placed in
a Tombs cell or in that horrible iron cage in the
Tombs Police Court, is alone sufficient to taint
his whole future life, even be he honorably discharged as soon as arraigned before a Justice.
Next to the unhealthy condition of the pison,
a great evil in connection with the Tombs is
that prisoners of moderate means, or no means
at all

cannot communicate with fillends outside. There they languish in a cell, indeed like a tomb—while wife and children are enduring anguish and anxiety in some distant home. The result is that a prisoner becomes depressed in spirit on account of having no means of communicating with his family, and he falls an easy prey to unprincipled persons, self styled lawyers, who may profer their worthless and needless services."

who may profer their worthless and needless services.

Reporter—How would you remedy the evil?

Col. Howe—I would have three or four of the soldier messengers privileged to carry messages at rates not to exceed twenty-five cents and car-fare within the city. There are many such messengers, who would jump at the opportunity. A prisoner should, by all means, have an opportunity to consult with members of his family after being placed in the Tombs. Much distress would thereby be relieved, and the expenditure of much money or legal shystering prevented.

relieved, and the expenditure of much money or legal shystering prevented.

Reporter—What is your opinion about the condition of the cells in the Tombs prison—more particularly as to the present system of water closets?

Col. Howe—As I have said before, it is impossible to keep the cells warm, even though the stoves may be red-hot. As for the water closet accommodations, nothing could be more disagusting. Under the present system each cell is virtually a water closet, and with the self-cleansing apparatus of water closets in private houses. The consequence is, that the cell—particularly when occupied by more than one person—is seldom without a unsalutary and disagreeable effluvia. This might be remedied, in my opinion, by the use of earth closets. The Tombs, however, is

NOT THE ONLY PRISON WHICH IS FILTHY.

NOT THE ONLY PRISON WHICH IS PILTUY. NOT THE ONLY PRISON WHICH IS FILTHY, cold, and destructive to manhood and health. Of all the places of confinement in the city which I have had occasion to visit the most disquisting is Jefferson Market. I need not refer to its horrors—to the terrible death of a Western lawyer about eighteen months ago, and the other prison murders which have occurred there. Even the police court room has a sickening state habout it.

Reporter—What do you think of the police stations?

ening stench about it.

Reporter—What do you think of the police stations?

Col. Howe—It is seldom now that I have occasion to visit one in the way of business, and my visits of philanthropy—if I may use such a term—have principally been to the Tombs and Ludlow street jail. One crying evil, however, exists in the police system, not only here but in other cities, and that is the way in which unfortunate females, arrested for drunkenness and other offences, are intrusted to the tender mercles of police officers. It is evident that in the cause of decency and humanity females taken to police stations should only be searched by females. If you have ever been in a police station and observed the treatment of females who are committed to the cells, you will appreciate the necessity for reform in this regard.

Reporter—Do you think that better treatment of persons charged with crime would tend to diminish crime?

of persons charged with crime would tell diminish crime?

Col. Howe—I certainly do. The effect of the present course of treatment is to madden and depress, instead of to reform an accused person. If innocent, he justly believes himself to be the victim of a

A MONSTROUS INJUSTICE,

A MONSTROUS INJUSTICE,
and is in a temper to avenge himself on the society which has permitted that injustice. Our criminal ranks are largely recruited from the multitude of persons who have been wrongfully accused of crime and subjected to the horrors and degradation of New York cells and police courts. Let an accused person be dealt with gently and kindly, fed well, and kept comit, reable, and he is then willing to believe that society only restrains him of his liberty only for the sake of public justice, and has no vindictive feeling toward him personally.

Reporter—What is your opinion about the propriety of detaining witnesses?

Col. Howe—I would say nothing about the propriety of having a House of Detention, but I do regard the system which subjects the innocent witness of a crime to confinement in a Jefferson Market or Tombs cell as reprehensible and ill calculated to aid the ends of justice. It gives policemen an opportunity to annoy persons against whom they may have ill will, and

and il calculated to aid the ends of justice. It gives policemen an opportunity to annoy persons against whom they may have ill will, and must deter many from stepping forward and giving information of crimes which they have witnessed. Why, look at the witnesses in the case of Stokes! Confined for months in the House of Detention, they are at length released with a miserable pittance, and the degrading feeling of having been under official look and key. Perhaps

THE FEAR OF BEING FROZEN

and stiffed in a call may be the Cases that appears

and stifled in a ceil may be the cause that some startling crimes go unexplained.

Reporter—Do you think that anything more could be done for the prisoners in the Tombs than what is being done?

than what is being done?

Col. Howe—Thanks to Mrs. Foster, the matron of the female department, the females confined in that prison have their wretchedness much alleviated. But, with regard at least to male prisoners, I do not think that enough attention is given to physical exercise. I think that a rule of the prison should provide that prisoners should be required to take a certain amount of exercise each day, unless exempted by medical direction. This would prevent them from moping and sinking into a state of misanthronic oping and sinking into a state of misanthropi

moping and sinking into a state of misanthropic desperation,
Reporter—Do you think that George Francis
Train is sinking into that condition?
Col. Howe—Train and I were boys together at school. He was the most dashing and brightest in his class, and when he got into mercantile life he showed an energy which fulfilled his boy-hood's promise. It used to be said of him in Boston that he could gather more freight bills for Enoch Train than any other clerk in the office. In 1854 Train wont to Paris, where I was then engaged in business. He refused to look at any of the ilons of that city until he had acquired the French language. With characteristic determination he secluded himself in his apartments for sixty days, applying himself during that time to the study of French, and came out a fair master of the language. So far as his private life is known to me

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN has been a correct and upright gentleman. Of his eccentricities and his public defiance of so-ciety I will say nothing; but it does seem to be hard that a man like Train should be slowly dying in a cold, gloomy dungeon, as he him-

self aptly termed his place of confinement, for an offence of the character of which I say nothing, but for the purishment of which the law provides no such penalty as that which he is now enduring. I understand that Train has been losing a pound a day in weight since his confinement in the Tombs, and that this man of fine physique is rapidly being reduced to a skeleton. Reporter—Which do you consider the best sit for a city prison?

Col. Hewe—I think that the place at the upper end of the Central Park—where we used to have amputations during the war—now, I believe, called the Stetson House, would be an excellent and healthy site. The only objection would be its distance from the centre of court business. Thousands of limbs were amputated there, and the surgeons used to say that their patients recovered three times as rapidly as in the Duane street hospital. But to whatever site the prison he removed, let it be to some dry and healthy location. One crying evil in connection with our prison system is the herding together of RESPECTABLE PERSONS AND CRIMINALS.

RESPECTABLE PERSONS AND CRIMINALS. I certainly believed that a decent looking p I certainly believed that a decent looking person, arrested on a charge of crime, should not be put in a cell with experienced criminals and bloated victims of rum. The prison is thus converted into a seminary for crime. In the boys cage in the Tombs I have sometimes seen respectable and well-attired boys, arrested for some trivial breach of ordinance, confined with hardened young thieves. In November last I saw the prison van emptied at the foot of Twenty-sixth street, East river, and among the wretched looking criminals was a lady-like matern of about 50, genteely dressed. On inquiry is

HE SUN had taken up in earnest the question f Tombs reformation, and declared himself eady to join in any organized effort to forward

THE ELECTION IN NEW HAMPSHIRE. Probable Success of the Republican Ticket-

Apathy and Disgust of the People-An Impartial Survey of the Ground. CONCORD, March 4 .- The people of New Hampshire are just one week from their annual State election: Yet a stranger may travel all over the State, as your correspondent has well nigh done, and not witness a single political gathercross roads, the hotels, or the barrooms, where the professional politicians most do congregate. The present campaign, if a campaign it may be called, is such as the Granite State has not seen for more than a quarter of a century. Go to church, travel in the stage coach or railroad cars, or where or how you will, and you shall scarcely hear the name of a candidate men-

scarcely hear the name of a candidate mentioned or a word of discussion as to the prospects of one party or the other. People are thinking and talking of something else.

They are thinking and talking of the recent developments of corruption and bribery in Congress and the various departments of the Government. They are astounded at seeing themselves betrayed and robbed and the country disgraced by the men they have confided in and elected to stations of honor. The revelations of the last few weeks have fallen upon the people of all parties as a great calamity, from which they do not yet see the way of escape. They are as men groping in darkness, not knowing whom to trust, and scarcely daring to trust themselves. The party conventions have been held, and candidates have been put in nomination for State. Congressional, and local officers, without any particular reference to the recent developments. The result is that neither the platforms nor the candidates bear any significant relation to the present state of popular feeling. None of the candidates represent the distinct issues of economy, honesty, and reform. They are all, or nearly all, no better, if no worse, than the parties whose nominees they are.

The Heads of the tickets.

The Republican candidate for Governor is the Hon. E. A. Straw of Manchester, the present incumbent, whose claims to the position he holds and seeks again may be summed up in his connection with a great manufacturing corporation. His competitor is his rather accidental predecessor, the Hon. J. A. Weston, also of Manchester, whose merits may be summed up in fewer words than those of Gov. Straw. Neither represents anything better than two dead and rotten parties whose watchwords have ceased to have nower to arouse the enthusiasm of a suffering and disgusted people. The result will be the reslection of the Republican candidate for Governor and of the State ticket generally, not because that party or its ticket represents the present tone of public sentiment, but because, being in possession, there is not time or opportunity to de anything better. THE HEADS OF THE TICKETS.

votes to the Democratic inhority in the House, and are not known to have disgraced themselves or their constituents by indulging in any of the gigantic thefts which promise to doom to everlasting fame the Congress whose last sands are fust run out. But mediocre as are the Democratic candidates, they are in respect of talent and character no whit behind the Republican candidates, whose warmest friends will not claim that they average with the weakest delegation the Republicans aver sent to Congress from this State.

cans ever sent to Congress from this State. HOPE FOR THE FUTURE. Still the friends of reform in other States must not be surprised nor discouraged if they are all elected. This election will express little of the leaven which is now working in the beads are all elected. This election will express little of the leaven which is now working in the heads and hearts of the people. A small vote is likely to be cast. It would be much smaller but for the fact that all our municipal and town officers of every description are to be chosen on the same day as the State and Congressional tickets. Were it otherwise, you would see a smaller vote than has been cast in the last thirty years. As it is, the number of disgusted voters who take this mode of counting themselves out of both the old parties will be thousands. If the Republican ticket, as seems probable, triumphs next Tuesday it will triumph by a minority vote of the people, and leaders of that party will do well to heed it as a vote of lack of confidence and notice to make room for a new and better organization. The materials for such an organization are everywhere. The field is already white for the hand to wield it, and this election is likely to go by default. But after that, as old Master Leavitt's almanac used to say, "Thunder and lightning may be expected about these days."

OLD KEARSARGE.

PROVIDENCE IMITATING.

PROVIDENCE IMITATING.

Little Rhody's Contractors to have a New State House Job. PROVIDENCE, March 6.—This city is

imitating New York in the variety and extent of its so-called improvements. The latest project is a new State House, to be so located as to increase the value of certain real estate in the western part of the city. The people of Providence and of the whole Commonwealth may well ask why their rights are thus being sacrificed to the interests of a few wealthy persons. The State House which was good enough in the days of Dorr, when the present Constitution was framed, ought to be good enough now. If a new one is to be built, let it be built in a central location, convenient to railroads, steamboats, hotels, and newspaper offices. Another project is the conversion of a swampy farm into a city park. Still another, the proposed erection of a public market. As for the park, the people of Providence have park enough all round their city, and those who may desire to go on an excursion will always prefer beautiful points on the bay, with shady nocks and clams and salt water, to swamps and mosquitoes and fresh water ponds. The people of Providence and of the

AMUSEMENTS.

Novelties at the Theatres. M. Victorien Sardou's new comedy, "Uncle am," which was suppressed in Paris on account of its sharp satires on American society and manners, is to follow "Roughing It" at the Grand Opera House, the follow "Roughing It" at the Grand Opera House, the production of "Under the Gaslight" being deferred for the present. The original text and construction will be strictly adhered to. Mr. Daly will subsequently bring out a modified and expurgated version of "La Feamme de Chaude," the notorious new drama by Alexandre Dumas, at the same theatre.

Alixe" is to be withdrawn from the boards of the Fifth Avenue Theatre after the 18th instant, and will be followed by "New Year's Eve" and "Divorce," preparatory to the production of a new comedy by Mosenthal, the author of "Leah," entitled "Magdalen Morrel," forrel."
Mr. Mark Smith is to receive a benefit at the Union quare Theatre this evening.

Dr. Berge's Inquisitive Visitors. On Thursday two young men rang Dr. Berge's bell, 64 Livingston street, Brooklyn. The doctor's horse and buggy were before the door. "Is Dr. Berge in?" asked one of the servant.

"Yes; walk in."
They were about to do so, but one said: Jim, I don't want to go in. You go and see the doe

or and I'll wait."

ther staved out.

The one who entered addressed the doctor and said:
Doctor, can you tell me where Dr. Cassidy lives?"
Dr. Cassidy? I cannot, Really I don't know any one "Dr. Cassidy? I cannot, Really I don't know any one of that name."
"Why, I came here, doctor, because I understood that you were at one time in partnership with him, and I wanted to find him out."
"Why," replied Dr. Berge, "I never was in partnership, and don't know any one by the name of Cassidy because it.

here at all,"

"I am sorry to have troubled you then," replied the visitor. "I have either been m: informed or cise I am mistaken—good morning."

"Good morning to you, sir," answered the doctor, courteously bowing the visitor out. When he looked for his horse and buggy they were gone. Yesterday Thomas Jackson and Edward Welsh, having beer arrested, were recognized by Dr. Berge. The horse publications of the country of the

THE BANK OF ENGLAND'S LOSS.

the Forgeries which Startled the Financiers Both Hemispheres-How American

Houses are Affected. The torgeries perpetrated on the Bank f England by a gang of operators supposed to oe Americans have thrown the old lady of Threadneedle street into a f ver of fright and xcitement, although they have attracted much less attention on this side of the water. forgeries were the largest ever committed on the triply guarded bank, and their discovery was merely the result of an accident. From the meagre accounts sent by the cable it is conjec-tured that the first discovery was made by the Rothschilds, on whom a bill had been drawn, who suspected that the link in which one of the signatures was written was not the same as that in use by their house. The forgers, it appears, have been at work for a considerable time, have ing presented themselves to prominent men in London with cleverly forged letters of introduction from heavy capitalists in this and other financial centres of the United States. They gave out that they were interested in all the leading railways of America, and that they intended to introduce new palace and sleeping cars upon the European railroads. Their representations were so plausible, their recommenda-

sentations were so plausible, their recommendations so unexceptionable, and their bearing so theroughly business-like, that English moneyed men received them very favorably, and they found no great difficulty in prosecuting their nefarious but well-organized schemes.

In the press despatches of Tuesday it was announced that the Rothschilds had been victimized to the amount of \$300,000; that Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. (the London branch of Jay Cooke & Co. of New York, Philadelphia, and Washington) had lost \$350,000, and that the Baring Bros. were also heavy losers. This statement is undoubtedly untrue, as, although the names of the firms mentioned were probably used, they cannot be held responsible, and the whole of the loss—somewhere in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000—will fall upon the Bank of England.

The manager of the foreign department of Lay.

whole of the loss—somewhere in the heighborhood of \$1,000,000—will fall upon the Bank of England.

The manager of the foreign department of Jay Cooke & Co.'s banking house told a Sun reporter yesterday that the London branch of the house had not lost a dollar by the forgeries. This he knew from despatches received the day before. He said that the opinion entertained by the heads of the house here (and in the absence of positive information they depended entirely upon conjectures based on their knowledge of the way in which business is transacted by the London branch) was that the forgers had operated by means of bills of exchange, the signatures on which were all forged. Having established a sort of business connection in the city prior to the execution of the forgeries, and being generally known as American railroad men, they had no difficulty in getting the Bank of England to discount the paper. This, of course, threw the less upon the bank. The firm do not credit the story that the frauds were perpetrated by the check-raising process.

It is said that a man called upon Superintendent Kelso a day or two ago and offered to disclose the full plan of the forgery, with the names of all the operators. As this individual insisted upon being paid in advance, and, moreover, as he is said to come within the category of those known to the police, there is very little likelihood that anything will result from his offer.

RHODE ISLAND POLITICS.

An Alarming Advance of the Price of the

PROVIDENCE, March 6.—The day for the tate nominations is approaching. The Repub-Hean factions are marshalling their forces, and the Democratic flood-wood is waiting for the urrent of greenbacks. The Credit Mobilier exposures have not weakened the Administration customed to barter their votes for from \$2 in the morning to \$10 in the evening, don't go into virtuous spasms over revelations of Congressional corruption. They read about the eighty per cent. dividends, and resolve that the Congressmen who have such fat chances won't get votes men who have such fat chances won't get votes so cheap next time. To the honor of Evans and Pendleton be it said, however, that they have been steadfast in their opposition to all sorts of grab schemes, and their names are on record against the increase of Congressional salaries. Both of these gentlemen are independent, if not of Grant, at least of Brown and Ives.

Mr. Henry Lippitt is spoken of as the Republican candidate for Governor, Mr. Lippitt would be an excellent Republican candidate for the Democrats. It is needless to repeat the notorious reasons which render him objectionable. after all. He is a harmless, self-made man, and has been exeruciatingly careful to please every-body during the three years that he has filled the chair of Wanton and King. He has many friends, and would be a strong candidate. The friends, and would be a strong candidate. The Hon. Wm. P. Sheffield of Newport is out of legislative harness for the first time in many years. He is strong not only on the island, but also in Providence county. He is a determined foe to corruption, and if there are any anti-Credit Mobilierite Grant Republicans in the State he would probably catch their suffrages. Oiney Arnold is spoken of as the Democratic candidate, and if the Democratic leaders don't mean to sell out, he will probably be nominated. Mr. Arnold has many friends in the Republican

THE VERDICT AGAINST EVANS.

A Great Trial Ending in Smoke-The Ring iu Ecstacies-The Public Dissatisfied. HARRISBURG, March 6.—The court room was well filled this morning to hear the verdict in the Evans case. Evans and his daughter, who has been with him during the trial, sat just in the rear of his counsel. The verdict was rendered in a sealed envelope, which was opened by Judge Pearson, and read as follows:

by Judge Pearson, and read as follows:

The jury find for the Commonwealth in the sum of \$19,756.53. The defendant was not an officer, but received the money as special agent of the Commonwealth and as agent of John W. Geary, Governor, and Jno. F. Hartranft, Auditor-General of the Commonwealth.

The Judge said that in accordance with his charge the count charging that Evans was an officer was not sustained.

WHAT BETTER THAN ANY OTHER DEBTOR? WHAT BETTER THAN ANY OTHER DEBTOR?

Thus this great trial has ended in smoke. Evans stands in the position of any debtor without property. With a judgment standing against him, Pennsylvania can whistle for its money, which is scattered, some of it, beyond the confines of the Commonwealth.

Evans testified before the Legislative committee that out of his commissions he paid S. P. Brown of Washington, claim agent, \$20,000; D. C. Forney of Washington, \$5,000; Dr. John Trimble, clerk in the Treasury, \$5,500; and \$2,500 to one of the family of Gov. Geary's private secretary.

S. P. Brown swore that Evans said he had to pay Pennsylvania officials large sums to obtain the necessary legislation.

WHO PROSECUTED THE CASE.

One of the counsel for the Commonwealth was

One of the counsel for the Commonwealth was the Attorney-General appointed by Gov. Hartraift. The other was Gov. Hartranft's regular attorney. No effort was made by them to show that Evans intended to defraud the State by proving that he divided with prominent officials to secure their aid in doing that very thing. Such a prosecution might have criminated Evans and recovered cash for the State, but Evans might have drawn others down with him. A HAPPY QUARTETTE.

A HAPPY QUARTETTE.

As it is Evans looks happy, and so do Hartranft and Mackey, while Kemble was so well satisfied beforehand that he did not trouble himself to put its an appearance during the entire trial.

Tossibly the Attorney-General, who means to be honest, but who does not know much about the case, may take an appeal on the ground that Evans was a public officer. Evans is satisfied to let well enough alone. The suit was brought in deference to public opinion, but it is an idle dream to believe that public opinion is satisfied.

Mackey to be Retained as Treasurer of Pennsylvania without Giving Bonds.

Correspondence of the Stranson Times.

HARRISBURG, March 5.—Mr. Latta introduced a bill early in the session providing for the election of a State Treasurer in March. A few days ago the bill was reported from committee with a negative recommendation. This defeats it, and as there is no provision for electing a State Treasurer I suppose the present Treasurer, R. W. Mackey, will hold over until his successor is elected. The Constitution calls for a Treasurer to be appointed on or before the first Monday in May in each year. No Treasurer having been elected or appointed, the present incumbent holds over without any security whatever, as his bonds are good only until May, and there is no provision made by the Legislature for an election under the new amendment to the Constitution. Mr. Mackey, therefore, will remain in the Treasurer's office, without any security whatever. What next?

WASHINGTON, March 6.—There was and excitement in the city to-day. The streets were not as lively as they recally are during the session of Congress, which also that the strangers who elthessed the inaugural they bearing a strangers who sthessed the management ows that the strangers who sthessed the management of the contract of the hows that the stranger. The light-nageres general managed to get off last night. Barvest, although the opportu managed to get off last nip.

The light-ingered gentry did not reap a very rich farvest, athough the opportunities were verynthe avenue cars by a thief who relieved Goy, kideus L. Ward of New Jersey of a diamond pin worth \$4.500. A Mr. David Griggs of Chaptell, Conn. h.- his pocket picked of \$500 in promissory notes and get in money in the depot of the Baltimore and Obe Railroad. Mr. Alexander Watson of the New Jersey of the Police, who came here at the invitation of the Chief of the metropolitan force, was told by Goy. Ward of his loss. Alexander was one of the secret service force in its palmy days, and the thief who evades him is indeed sity.

POMEROY'S EARLY CAREER

COL. TITUS'S REMINISCENCES OF

How Gen. Rosser Lost 82,400-Pom's Wild

bis Wife's Petticont-And Thrashes him in a Kansas City Court Room. orrespondence of The Sun. INDIAN RIVER, Fla., Feb. 26.-While camp-

ing on this river, over two hundred miles south of St. Augustine, I heard that the renowned Col. Titus, of Kansas and Nicaragua fame, resided at Titusville, about twenty-five miles west of Cape Canaveral light, Knowing that the Colonel figured extensively in Kansas when Senator Pomeroy first made his appearance in that State, I made my way to Titusville. I found Col. Titus crippled from chronic rheumatism and suffering from old bullet wounds. He claims to carry several ounces of lead in his body, and his chest is broad enough to carry several pounds. He is chair. The Colonel is a man with a broad forehead, black curly hair, clear, full eyes, and a full bushy beard streaked with gray. He was exceedingly affable, and brought out some fine Georgia brandy in honor of the first newspaper man whom he had seen on Indian river. As he is an ardent Grant man his account of Senator Pom eroy's early career in Kansas was unusually en tertaining. The report of the conversation was written out and read to the Colonel, and declared to be correct. Here it is:

Reporter-Colonel, you have probably seen the newspaper reports of the little accident that has Legislature. It is possible that you may know of some incidents in his early career in Kansas that may prove of interest to the public.

Col. Titus (rubbing his forehead)—Of course you know that I entered Kansas at the beginning of the struggle there in 1856. I found Pomeroy there then. He lived in Lawrence, and was agent of the Emigrant Aid Society, that filled Kansas with Beecher's Bibles in the shape of Sharpe's rifles. He was looked upon with great distruct by his own party. rifles. He was looked upon with great distrution by his own party.

Reporter—Do you mean that he was regarded

Reporter—Do you mean that he was regarded as dishonest.

Col. Titus—Well, no one had any confidence in him, and I was surprised to see such a man acting as the agent of any society. I was more surprised afterward to see him in the United States Senate.

Reporter—Then he had the reputation even at that time of being a dishonest man?

Col. Titus—He got \$2,400 in gold that was stolen out of my house during the war, besides all my private papers. The money belonged to Col. Rosser of Virginia. Pomeroy owned to me afterward that he had it, but refused to give it up. He offered to sell me my papers and notes, but I refused to be blackmailed. He afterward promised to return them, but he never did. Reporter—How did he get the money and papers?

Col. Titus—They were taken when Jim Lape.

Reporter—How did he get the money and papers?

Col. Titus—They were taken when Jim Lane and his crowd attacked my house. I lived in a little log cabin near Lecompton. One morning Jim and a gang of nearly five hundred came down on the shanty with two six-pounders, and began whanging away at the logs. I was asleep at the time. It was about 4 o'clock in the morning. They sent sixteen shots through the shanty, and then ran a load of hay down to the house, and set her en fire. By that time I got awake, and went out to see what had broke loose, when they gobbled me up and went through the shanty. Some one of the gang rooted up the money and the papers and took them to old Pomeroy, who saited them down for his own benefit, and then squatted for more.

Reporter—Then Pomeroy was not in the stacking party?

more.

Reporter—Then Pomeroy was not in the attacking party?

Col. Titus—Not much. He never heard the musle of a bullet. He made it his business to set other people on, and then skirmished around in the rear for what he could get.

Reporter—Was he a pious man at that time?

Col. Titus—I can't vouch for his personal piety, but he had many pious associates.

Reporter—Who were they?

The Colonel—Old John Brown, Jim Lane, Gov. Robinson, Eldridge, and Company.

Reporter—Did you knew John Brown?

Col. Titus—Well, yes, I should say I did know him. I had the pleasure of having him spit in my face while I lay upon the floor desperately wounded. He walked up to gue and stooped down and raised the rim of my hat. "Hoom," says he, "d—n you, we've got you, have we?" Then he spat in my face, and walked off without saying another word. I have since then been delighted to hear that Mr. Brown's soul is marching on.

ing on. Reporter-Was this at the time that they de-

stroved your house?

Col. Titus—Yes. They dragged me to Law-rence, and built a scaffold for my benefit, but Providence and the United States troops interfered. Col. Summer hearing of my situation sent Capt. Walker with a strong military force to Law-rence and rescued me.

wild cat bank in Atchison. It was a good bank or Pomeroy, but a bad bank for the people. Reporter—Why? Reporter—Why? Col. Titus—Because the bank burst and didn't deem. The people grew financially lean, while omeroy came out with his skin stuffed with

dollars.

Reporter—If I remember aright it was about that time that you paid your personal respects to the Senator.

Pomeroy earlier out that you had your personal respects to the Senator. Col. Titus (laughing)-Yes. Pomerov had o

to the Senator.

Col. Titus (laughing)—Yes. Pomeroy had obtained possession of my wife's skirts, which he sent to the proprietor of a Boston museum, who publicly exhibited them as the "Petticoats of the wife of Col. Titus, the notorious border ruffian." The portraits of my family, which had also been stolen when my house was sacked, were on exhibition at the same time. The proprietor of the museum was gentlemanly enough to return the goods to me at my request, and informed me that he had received them from S. C. Pomeroy. Soon afterward, while I was in Kansas city, I heard that Pomeroy was attending court there. I then made it my business to attend court. The news of my movements got out. I was followed by every pro-slavery man in the city. The court room was packed. The Court was trying a man for murder. Old Pomeroy was there as a witness in some case. In addition to my other troubles I had been stucken over \$100 in his wildcat shinplusters. Stepping up to him, I said. "Pomeroy, I understand you are a wealthy man. Here are \$100 of your promises to pay, and I want you to redeem them. He refused to do it. I then told him that I had come up there for the purpose of having the notes redeemed, and calling him to account for his gross insult to my wife. I told him I was going to thrash him, and then let him have it in the head. He cowered like a hound, and showed no fight. After kicking him and punching him until I was satisfied I let him alone in his glory, weltering in blood and cowardice. The Judge fined me, but after learning the circumstances remitted the fine. I have never seen him since, and am glad that his hypocrisy has been unmasked. I only hope that Col. York who got Pomeroy's \$7,000, will send \$2,400 in gold to Gen. Rosser of Richmond, Va., with interest, as that much belongs to Rosser and not to Pomeroy. Here the Colonel threw be shis dressing gown, lighted a pine of Florida tobacce, put his left hand in his pocket, tipped back in his chair, and began talking about the glorous bunnmeks of lower Florida a

of lower Florida and the beauties of Indian river.

Before I left Titusville the Colonel sent for me, and handed me a beautiful black mangrove came, saying:

"I have seen Charles A. Dana, and know him to be the inveterate enemy of every corrupt public officer. I want you to hand him this stick, with my compinments. Tell him that it is my particular request that he should carry this came if he ever visits Philadelphia. He has told the plain truth about the Pennsylvania politicians, and they are desperate men. I know semething about them, for I am a native of that State. I cut the wood for this came in Lake Worth, and made it myself. Dana is the only man to whom I would give it."

COERCING COMPTROLLER GREEN Will the Courts Affirm or Reverse Some of

the Comptroller's Decisions?
Application was made yesterday before Justice Fancher on behalf of Count Kazinsky, interpreter of the General Sessions, for a peremp-

terpreter of the General Sessions, for a peremptory mandamus to the Comptroller to pay him several months' arrears of salary at the rate of \$1,500 a year. The Comptroller contended that the Count was entitled to only \$2,000 a year, the Exing of the salary, in the Comptroller's opinion, having been illegal. The Court ordered payment at \$2,000, pending a decision.

Mr. A. R. Lawrence moved for a peremptory mandamus against the Comptroller directing him to pay Daniel O'Brien \$1,500, arrears of salary at \$2,000 a year as crier in the sanction Court. The Comptroller's defence also that no such officer existed. Mr. Lawrence read a paper showing O'Brien's appointment in January, 1879.

employee and not an officer under the city government. LONDON, March 6.—A rumor is affoat that the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise have separated because of incompatibility of temper: that the Princess has gone to a religious retreat near Windson, and the Marquis has gone abroad. No authority is given for the report, and it remains to be confirmed.